UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/681,488	04/16/2001	Alexandru Gavrilescu	1018.129US1	3974

45979 7590 05/27/2005	EXAMINER
PERKINS COLE LLP/MSFT	GOLD, AVI M
P. O. BOX 1247	

	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SEATTLE, WA 98111-1247	2157	

DATE MAILED: 05/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/681,488	GAVRILESCU ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Avi Gold	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 March 2005*.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
            application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

S·O·O.

DETAILED ACTION

The amendment received on March 15, 2005 has been entered and fully

considered.

Claim 37 was amended.

Claims 1-37 are pending.

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-13, 15, and 17-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Fin et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,240,444 further in view of

Quatrano et al., U.S. Patent No 6,675,216.

Fin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including multiple users

sharing the same HTML page on the Internet (see abstract).

As to claims 1, 23, and 30, Fin teaches a method for a first user to cobrowse a

plurality of pages formatted according to one or more markup languages and organized

into one or more web sites with a second user comprising:

initiating a cobrowsing session between a first client of the first user and a

second client of the second user (col. 3, lines 24-35, Fin discloses one client

collaborating with another client which needs an initiation);

browsing a web site on the first client by the first user (col. 3, lines 24-41, Fin

discloses a client browsing information on the WWW);

sending a synchronization message by the first client to the second client, the

synchronization message indicating at least one command (col. 3, lines 27-35);

receiving the synchronization message by the second client (col. 3, lines 27-35,

Fin discloses one client collaborating with another client which needs a

synchronization); and,

cobrowsing the web site on the second client by the second user in accordance

with the synchronization message (col. 3, lines 27-35, Fin discloses a sharing client

viewing the web page controlled by the source client which is done in accordance with a

necessary synchronization message).

Fin fails to teach the limitation further including the use of a cookie of the web

site.

However, Quatrano teaches systems and methods for collaborating over the

Internet in which two or more participants can share dynamic content generated by a

web site server (see abstract). Quatrano teaches the use of cookies used for web sites

transmitted between collaborative computing devices (col. 5, lines 12-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Fin in view of Quatrano to use a cookie of web site when

cobrowsing. One would be motivated to do so because it helps ensure that the user of

the second client is seeing the same web pages as the user of the first client.

Regarding claims 2, 24, and 31, the method of claims 1, 23, and 30, further

comprising repeating browsing on the first client, sending the synchronization message

by the first client, receiving the synchronization message by the second client, and

cobrowsing on the second client until the cobrowsing session is terminated (col. 3, lines

27-35; col. 15, lines 58-60, Fin discloses a web collaboration being terminated).

Regarding claim 3, the method of claim 1, wherein initiating the cobrowsing

session between the first client of the first user and the second client of the second user

is in accordance with a preexisting protocol (col. 4, lines 35-37, Fin discloses the use of

a TCP/IP protocol for communication among clients).

Regarding claims 5, 25, and 32, the method of claims 1, 23, and 30, wherein

browsing the web site on the first client by the first user comprises browsing a new page

of the web site, such that the synchronization message indicates the current page being

navigated as the new page (col. 15, lines 7-33, Fin discloses a request to display a Web

document that the sending user opens).

Regarding claim 6, the method of claim 5, wherein cobrowsing the web site on

the second client by the second user comprises opening a new browser window for the

current page where no other browser window is open for the cobrowsing session on the

second client (col. 15, lines 34-49, Fin discloses a new browser window being opened

to allow the same Web document as the first client to be displayed).

Regarding claims 7, 26, and 33, the method of claims 1, 23, and 30, wherein

browsing of the web site on the first client by the first user comprises scrolling within the

current page at least one of vertically and horizontally such that the current relative

position on the current page being navigated and viewed is changed, such that the

synchronization message indicates the current relative position as changed, causing

cobrowsing the web site on the second client by the second user to correspondingly

scroll within the current page (col. 15, lines 62-67; col. 16, lines 1-22, Fin discloses the

receiving clients having the same state of the Web browser as the sending client).

Regarding claim 8, the method of claim 7, wherein the current relative position on

the current page being navigated is indicated in accordance with a preexisting model

specifying page layout (col. 15, lines 62-67; col. 16, lines 1-22).

Regarding claims 10, 27, and 34, the method of claims 1, 23, and 30, wherein

the group of commands further comprises a portion of the current page being

highlighted by the first user on the first client, such that the synchronization message

indicates the portion of the current page being highlighted, causing cobrowsing the web

site on the second client by the second user to correspondingly highlight the portion of

the current page (col. 17, lines 4-27, Fin discloses the sharing of data from input

devices among clients).

Regarding claims 11, 28, and 35, the method of claims 1, 23, and 30, wherein

the group of commands further comprises a change of focus from a first browser

window to a second browser window by the first user on the first client, such that the

synchronization message indicates the change of focus, causing cobrowsing the web

site on the second client by the second user to correspondingly change focus from a

first browser window on the second client to a second browser window of the second

client (col. 19, lines 34-38, Fin discloses a new window opened on the first client will

open the same document on the second client).

Regarding claims 12, 29, and 36, the method of claims 1, 23, and 30, wherein

the group of commands further comprises a resizing of a browser window by the first

user on the first client, such that the synchronization message indicates the resizing,

causing cobrowsing the web site on the second client by the second user to

correspondingly resize a browser window on the second client (col. 15, lines 62-67; col.

16, lines 1-22).

Regarding claim 13, the method of claim 1, wherein sending the synchronization

message and receiving the synchronization message are received in accordance with a

preexisting protocol (col. 3, lines 24-35).

Regarding claim 15, the method of claim 1, wherein the synchronization

message is formatted in accordance with an extension to a preexisting protocol (col. 4,

lines 32-43; col. 3, lines 24-35).

Regarding claim 17, the method of claim 1 further comprising terminating the

cobrowsing session (col. 15, lines 58-60).

Regarding claim 18, the method of claim 1 further comprising passing control of

the cobrowsing session from the first client of the first user to the second client of the

second user (col. 17, lines 10-27, Fin discloses a client other than the first one being the

source to collaborate with).

Regarding claim 19, the method of claim 18, wherein the group of commands

further comprises a transfer of control of the cobrowsing session from the first client to

the second client, such that the synchronization message indicates the transfer of

control (col. 17, lines 10-27, Fin discloses a client other than the first one being the

source to collaborate with; where transfer of control and a synchronization message

would be inherent).

Regarding claim 20, the method of claim 18, wherein the group of commands

further comprises a request to obtain control of the cobrowsing session by the second

client from the first client, such that the synchronization message indicates the request

to obtain control (col. 17, lines 10-27, Fin discloses a client other than the first one being

the source to collaborate with; where request to obtain control would be inherent).

Regarding claim 21, the method of claim 18, further comprising:

browsing a web site on the second client by the second user (col. 17, lines 10-27,

Fin discloses a client other than the first one browsing a web site; col. 3, lines 24-41);

sending a synchronization message by the second client to the first client, the

synchronization message indicating at least one commands elected from the group of

commands comprising: a current page of the web site being browsed on the second

client by the second user and a current relative position on the current page being

navigated and viewed by the second user on the second client (col. 17, lines 10-27; col.

3, lines 24-41);

receiving the synchronization message by the first client (col. 17, lines 10-27; col.

3, lines 24-41); and,

cobrowsing the web site on the first client by the first user in accordance with the

synchronization message (col. 17, lines 10-27; col. 3, lines 24-41).

Regarding claim 22, the method of claim 21, further comprising repeating

browsing on the second client, sending the synchronization message by the second

client, receiving the synchronization message by the first client, and cobrowsing on the

first client until the cobrowsing session is terminated (col. 17, lines 10-27; col. 15, lines

58-60).

3.   Claims 4 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Fin and Quatrano further in view of Gudjonsson et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,564,261.

Fin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including multiple users

sharing the same HTML page on the Internet (see abstract). Quatrano teaches the

invention substantially as claimed including systems and methods for collaborating over

the Internet in which two or more participants can share dynamic content generated by

a web site server (see abstract).

As to claims 4 and 14, Fin and Quatrano teach the method of claims 3 and 13.

Fin and Quatrano fail to teach the limitation further including the use of a Session

Initiation Protocol (SIP) for a preexisting protocol.

However, Gudjonsson teaches a system and method of establishing

communication sessions between users as a function of their availability and/or

communication device(s) (see abstract). Gudjonsson teaches the use of Session

Initiation Protocol (SIP) in a communication session (col. 12, lines 55-67; col. 13, lines

1-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Fin and Quatrano in view of Gudjonsson to use a Session Initiation

Protocol (SIP). One would be motivated to do so because Session Initiation Protocol

(SIP) is a well-known and efficient protocol that is used in sessions with one or more

participants.

4.   Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fin and

Quatrano further in view of Anupam et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,535,912.

Fin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including multiple users

sharing the same HTML page on the Internet (see abstract). Quatrano teaches the

invention substantially as claimed including systems and methods for collaborating over

the Internet in which two or more participants can share dynamic content generated by

a web site server (see abstract).

As to claim 9, Fin and Quatrano teach the method of claim 8.

Fin and Quatrano fail to teach the limitation further including the use of a

Document Object Model (DOM) for a preexisting model.

However, Anupam teaches a method for creating and playing back a smart

bookmark that automatically retrieves a requested web page through a plurality of

intermediate web pages (see abstract). Anupam teaches the use of Document Object

Model as a page layout model (col. 5, lines 25-67; col. 6, lines 46-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Fin and Quatrano in view of Anupam to use a Document Object

Model. One would be motivated to do so because DOM is a standard in page layout

specification models, which makes cobrowsing more accurate and efficient.

5.   Claim 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fin and

Quatrano further in view of Kumar et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,006,253.

Fin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including multiple users

sharing the same HTML page on the Internet (see abstract). Quatrano teaches the

invention substantially as claimed including systems and methods for collaborating over

the Internet in which two or more participants can share dynamic content generated by

a web site server (see abstract).

As to claim 16, Fin and Quatrano teach the method of claim 15.

Fin and Quatrano fail to teach the limitation further including the use of a Session

Description Protocol (SDP) for a preexisting protocol for the synchronization message.

However, Kumar teaches a method and apparatus to provide a back channel for

receiver terminals in a loosely coupled conference (see abstract). Kumar teaches the

use of SDP to encode the conference announcement.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Fin and Quatrano in view of Kumar to use a Session Description

Protocol as a protocol for the synchronization message. One would be motivated to do

so because it is a well-known protocol that efficiently encodes information about

sessions.

6.   Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fin et

al., U.S. Patent No. 6,240,444, in view of Quatrano et al., U.S. Patent No 6,675,216,

further in view of Anupam et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,535,912.

Fin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including multiple users

sharing the same HTML page on the Internet (see abstract).

As to claim 37, Fin teaches a method for cobrowsing a plurality of pages formatted according to one or more markup languages and organized into one or more web sites, comprising:

initiating a cobrowsing session between a first client and a second client (col. 3, lines 24-35, Fin discloses one client collaborating with another client which needs an initiation);

browsing a web site on the first client (col. 3, lines 24-41, Fin discloses a client browsing information on the WWW);

sending a synchronization message by the first client to the second client, the synchronization message indicating at least one command comprising indications of the determined action, the at least one command for causing the second client to cobrowse in accordance with the synchronization message (col. 3, lines 27-35, Fin discloses one client collaborating with another client which needs a synchronization and a sharing client viewing the web page controlled by the source client which is done in accordance with a necessary synchronization message).

Fin fails to teach the limitation further including the use of a cookie of the web site and the use of a document object to model an action performed at the first client.

However, Quatrano teaches systems and methods for collaborating over the Internet in which two or more participants can share dynamic content generated by a web site server (see abstract). Quatrano teaches the use of cookies used for web sites transmitted between collaborative computing devices (col. 5, lines 12-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fin in view of Quatrano to use a cookie of web site when cobrowsing. One would be motivated to do so because it helps ensure that the user of the second client is seeing the same web pages as the user of the first client.

Fin and Quatrano fail to teach the limitation further including the use of a document object to model an action performed at the first client.

However, Anupam teaches a method for creating and playing back a smart bookmark that automatically retrieves a requested web page through a plurality of intermediate web pages (see abstract). Anupam teaches the use of Document Object Model as a page layout model (col. 5, lines 25-67; col. 6, lines 46-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fin and Quatrano in view of Anupam to use a Document Object Model. One would be motivated to do so because DOM is a standard in page layout specification models, which makes cobrowsing more accurate and efficient.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed March 15, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

8.   In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208

USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir.

1986).

9.　　　Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 37 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10.　　Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

　　　　A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11.　　The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

　　　　U.S. Pat. No. 6,657,990 to Dilip et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,571,245 to Huang et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,941,957 to Ingrassia, Jr. et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,654,785 to Craig.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,298,356 to Jawahar et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,230,171 to Pacifici et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,944,791 to Scherpbier.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,219,679 to Brisebois et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,651,105 to Bhagwat et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,510,439 to Rangarajan et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,442,550 to Rajamony

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Avi Gold whose telephone number is 571-272-4002. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:30 (1st Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.
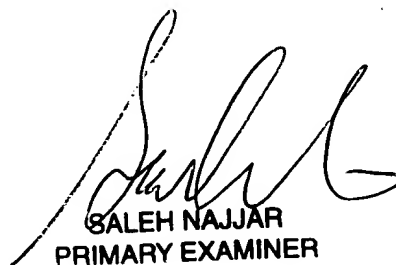
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Avi Gold

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2157

AMG

SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER